SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29.

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# "TWO TO ONE!"

The SUNDAY WORLD'S Record for the Last Thirteen Sundays.

MINERAL PROPERTY.			
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ENGLISHED !			

THE SUNDAY WORLD HOS DOUBLE INC. CIR. CULATION of GAU other Sunday newspaper in Europe or America And the Circulation Books and Newsdealers' Orders are "OPEN TO ALL."

### WORLDLINGS.

Despite the fact of the great increase in the use of electric lights, it is observed that there is a greater demand than ever for gas.

David R. C. Brown, of Aspen, Col., is one of the luckiest fortune seekers in the West. A few years ago he bought a mine near Aspen for \$200, and from it he has since taken \$250,000.

Capt. Issac Bossett, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, is the oldest officer in continuous service in the employ of the Government. He is sixty-nine years of age and has spent fifty-seven years in the employ of

One of the pupils of Prof. William Wirt Riche. on, who recently died at Maysville, Ky., was Gen. U. S. Grant, who always held his old teacher in kind remembrance. When elected President Gen. Grant wrote to Prof. Richeson. offering him a handsome appointment, but the

OUR AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

J. L. 700le

Burial of Abel D. Breed.

WAREHAM, Mass., Lec. 29,—The remains of the one-time millionaire, Abel D. Breed, who died in New York Monday, arrived in Wareham on the 10.10 a. m. train yesterday, accompanied by his widow and son, and a number of New York and Western relatives and friends. Fu-neral services were held at the Congregational Church immediately after. Rev. Henry Bray officiating, and interment was made at the Cen-tre Cemetery.

# Bloody Work in a Penitentiary

Albert Nicholas, a convict in the Kings County Penitentiary, sentenced only a few weeks ago for a sneak theft, cut his throat three times yesterday, and before dying stabbed Edward Coyne, a fellow-convict, in the head. The affray took place in the shoe shop of the prison. Despite Nichola's fatal injuries the keepers had hard work to prevent him doing further damage.

# Schooner George W. Cushing Lost.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD, ] PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29. - Louis H. McKin ney, managing owner of the big schoone

Luce Sentenced to Two and a Half Years [SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD. ] AUGUSTA, Me., Dec, 29. -John Mulveryill, the young man who killed Chas. A. Luceand was convioted of manslaughter, was sentenced yes terday to two and one-half years at hard labor in the State prison

Lutest Guests at the Hotels. Registered at the Astor House are J. H. Craw ford, of Philadelphia, Pa., and W. G. Ham mond, of St. Louis, Mo.

W. H. Wing, of St. Joe, Mo.; W. H. Jessup, jr., of Scranton, Pa., and J. Walter, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House, Stopping at the St. James are F. Singer, U. S. N. P. C. Robinson, of Elmira, N. Y., and Major M. P. Handy and wife, of Philadelphia.

J. G. Rich, of Hartford; J. F. Teichner, of Detroit, and F. S. Carter, of Washington, are stopping at the Sturtevant House.

Booked at the Sturtevant House.

Booked at the Bartholdi are S. S. Jerome, of Kansas City; J. Thompson Brown of Richmond, Va., and F. M. Robertson, of Troy, N. Y.

J. E. Allen, of Providence, R. I.; George P. Greener, of Pittsburg, and C. H. McLaughlin, of Toronto, are guests at the Fifth Avenue. Among the arrivals at the Albemarle are Dan-tiel F. Todd, of Amherst College; G. C. May, of Montreal; Robert D. Geer, of Buffalo, and J. R. Voris, of Cambridge, Mass.

On the Hotel Brunswick register are the names of Duncan Melntire, jr., of Montreal; Lieut.-Gov. Samuel II. Honey, of Newport, H. I., and Lieut. Asron Ward, U.S. N. Late arrivals at the Grand Hotel include Rev. J. T. Smith, of Baltimore; Jas. D. McDonald, of Balfalo; Col. S. E. Blunt, U. S. A.; Commander Jackson McElwell, U. S. N., and Fred McNally, of Chicago.

Among the new comers to the Gilsey House to L. Edwin Dudley, Secretary of the Lew and brder League of Boston; James Atwell, of Pittsurg; State Scitator John Foley, of Saratoga, and Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, of Kingston, N. Y.

# News Summary.

The new dynamite cruiser Versuvius makes three trial runs in Delaware Bay with satisfac-

The crew of the bark Thomas Perry mutinies in lokohama and the ringleader is shot.

The Methodist pastors of Indianapolis-petition Gen. Harrison to withhold his countenance from the project of having an inauguration ball at Washington, March 4.

One hundred and fifty mills join the new West-

Ezekiel Pogr, aged seventy-five, returns to Oxford, Me., after an absence of twenty years, and reads his epitaph on a tembstone, under which he was supposed to have been buried. F. M. Cutter is captured with a lasso at Oma-ka. Neb., by White Caps, tied to a tree and asverely whipped for beating his wife. Edward W. Howland, of Lynn. Mass., is shot and killed by brigands while travelling in

Completely Cured the Three.

# WITH THE SPRIGHTLY CREW.

HOW THE GOOD PARAGRAPHERS' SHIP RIDES THE DECEMBER SEAS.

Judicial Philosophy.

[From Judge.] We cannot make bargains for blisses.
Nor catch them like fishes in nets;
And sometimes the things our life misses
Help more than the things which it gets.

It Didn't Apply to Him. Temperance Reformer (to Old Soak)-My friend, look not upon the wine when it is red.
Old Soak (cheerfully)—Oh, that don't apply to
me, mister. I'm color blind.

A Neat Thing. (From the Burlington Pres Press.)
She-What have you there, George? He-Oh, it's the new adjustable engagement ring-fits any finger. I have found it a neat thing, I assure you. Will you try it on ?

One Opinion. [From the Fankes Blade.]
Tom-Have you read "Robert Elsmore ?" Dick-Yes.

Tom-In what way did it impress you? Dick-By its length. In Search of Seclusion. [From the Yankes Blade.]

Jaysmith—I want to hide somewhere for a few

lays where no one will think of searching for ne. Where shall I go? Joniones—Might try a church.

| Prom 76me. ] Lady-Have you hammered brass? Absent-Minded Clerk-Well, I should say I had. I used to be a member of the Haytown Band, and played the cymbals.

Live and Let Live.

(From Harper's Boson.)
Old Gentleman (to his wife, a very stout old ady)-Slip your nickel in the slot, Mirandy, and find out how much you weigh.

Elevator Boy (from his post of honor)—Better let her slip in two nickels, mister.

After the Christmas Sermon.

Husband (coming home from church)-You seemed unusually thoughtful during the serseemed to be something genuine about it.
Wife-Well, there isn't. I'm perfectly sure its
only seal plush, for all Mrs. Veneer gives herself
such airs over it. mon, my dear. I was impressed too. There

Not Expected to Know.

[From the Jewellers' Weekly.]
Jones (home rather late after a night at the club)-By Jove, my dear, I can't find my watch. Must have left it in my other vest at the office. Do you know where it is?
Mrs. Jones (with forced calmness).—How
should I know. George? I'm no pawnbroker.

Fashion Lives On. [From the Epoch.]

Kitty (just up from a long illness, to friend calling upon her)-I'm crazy to get out to see the styles. I haven't a thing to wear that's fit to be seen.

Clara—I'll go shopping with you. I know just
what to get. Grandma died since you've been
sick, you know, and I've got the giddiest mourning trousseau out.

### The Wonders of Science.

"What does Denim say ?" inquired Blooleans of Linzey, who had been standing fifteen min-

[From the Norrietown Herald.] "What's become of all the brandy I left in this bottle ten minutes ago ?" howled the tragedian behind the scenes, flourishing an empty flask, and looking at the comedian with a savage glare. 'I saw one of the scene-shifters smelling the cork a little while ago,' replied the comedian. 'and I think your brandy is in the

His Poem Extinguished a Fire.

[From the Terre Haute Express.]
Young Poet-You read my little poem. Mr.

Editor-Yes. It was quite pathetic. It excited considerable comment in the office. The boy who attends to such matters informs me that it was the first neem he ever burned which was so full of tears as to put the fire out.

Chicago's Attractions.

[From the Philadelphia Record. ) Miss Westend-Oh, such awful news! Mr. and Mrs. Tiptop are going to get divorced. Mrs. Westend-Impossible! They are devoted

to each other.

"Oh, it must be true, though! They are going to Chicago to live, and, you know, Philadelphians never go to Chicago except to get divorces or gobble up street-car lines."

# A Catchy Letter-Head.

[From the Chicago Herald.]
There are any number of firms and individuals n town who look upon their business letterheads as advertising matter and seek to make them as "catchy" as possible. The office of a prominent real-estate firm, for instance, is located at 88—street. On the letter-heads of the firm appears the legend: "Don't forget the number—88. "Shust like two bretzels, syte by syte."

A Gentle Hint. [From the Epoch.]

Agent (to Farmer Hayseed, who has a firm clutch on the dog)—My friend, I want to sell you book on scientific farming. Mr. Hayseed-I've got all I want o' then

books.

Agent—But this is something new, friend; just out, just published.

Mr. Hayseed—Mister, I don't want to see you hurt, but I can hold on to this dog jest two minutes longer. The agent took the hint.

Westward, Ho!

"Do you think," said Mrs. Killin, of San Francisco, "that my daughter is sufficiently ntelligent to enter your seminary ?"

"I am sorry to say, madam," replied the Bos ton teacher, "that your daughter doesn't even know the difference between a common and a proper noun.
"She don't! Well, have her taught straight off! I don't want anything common about her. She must use only proper nouns in her speech."

[From the Philadelphia Record.]
New York Sheriff (to condemned murderer)-Here is a chair. Say your prayers and take a seat in it. The electrician is ready.

Prisoner—Eh? Won't there be no procession

None."
No walkin' with firm step up the gallows?"
No hole.
No big crowd an' chance for me to make a speech an' die game?"
No. You die right here."
My! My! Oh, my! I wish I hadn't done it."

A Scientific Experiment.

[From the Sun Francisco Wasp.]
A plumber and an upholsterer were recently ngaged in fitting up a fashionable residence in Van Ness avenue and got into a discussion as to which was the heavier, a pound of lead or feathers. "I'll bet you four bits that I can prove to you that a pound of lead is heavier than a pound of feathers." said the niumber. "I'll take that bet," said the upholsterer. The plumber cut of a piece of lead pipe and pared it down until it weighed sixteen ounces. Then he got from the upholsterer the same weight in feathers. "Now," said the plumber, holding the lump of lead in his right hand and the hag of feathers in his left hand, let us drop the lead on your left foot and the feathers on your right, and if I do not prove that the lead is heavier I'll pay four bits." which was the heavier, a pound of lead or

# TRADE AND LABOR IN JAPAN.

HOW THEY MAY BECOME DANGEROUS COM-PETITORS IN AMERICAN MARKETS.

Carpenters, Farmers and Merchants Now Using Slow and Primitive Methods-But When Steam and Machinery Are Introduced They Will Manufacture Things Very Cheaply-Curious Methods.

SEPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EVENING WORLD. W OKIO, Japon, Nov. 10.-The methods of labor in Japan are the direct opposite of those of America. The carpenters, for instance, pull their planes the other way, and when they use the drawing knife they push it from them instead of pulling t towards them. They do Comes of their work sit-

ing, and they do all the work on the pull stroke instead of the push stroke, and they stand the poard, as a rule, at an angle of forty-five degrees against something rather than lay it on a sawborse or bench, as we do. They do their marking not with chaik, but with a reel and an inke string, when they wish to saw in a straight line, and the whole of the work of turning the rough logs into the finest of cabinet work is done by



JAPANESE CARPENTERS. e are no planing mills in Japan, and the sawmills can be counted on the fingers of one and. The usual method of sawing logs into boards is to stand the log at an angle against a support and to saw it by ;band. The saw used i not the powerful cross-out saw of America, but a wide, short Japanese instrument, which has a handle about two feet long and which looks like a outcher's cleaver filed into a saw. The human sawmill stands on top of the log or under it and pulls away for ten hours a day for about 30 cents. Skilled carpenters in cities get about 40 American cents a day, and the best men in the business do not get over 45 cents. Still, you will find no better workmen in the world than here. Their work is done with the use of very few nails, and they have to be cabinet-makerage well as carpenters. Every Japanese house has walls which must move in grooves in and out every day, and the ordinary nome is as finely put together as a bureau. The joining of everything is by dovetailing, and the Japanese could teach our American workmen

much in the polishing and joining of tine woods. BUILDING HOUSES FROM THE ROOF DOWN. Speaking of house-building, the Japanese begin their work at the top. The roof goes on first and then they begin to build the walls and to construct the interior. One of the greatest curiosities to me in Tokio is a new hotel which is being built. It is to be on the foreign style and is to have four stories It will be the greatest hotel in Japan. It covers about an acre of ground. As yet not a stone of the foundation has been laid, but the roof is already up and this stands on a great four-story skeleton scaffolding awaiting the building of the rest of the structure. This scoffolding is made of long poles from the size and thickness of a campaign flagstaff down to the size of a bamboo fishing rod, and the whole is tied together with ropes. Imagine an acre of scaffolding of this nature upholding a heavy roof and the whole made of sticks and ordinary rope. There are, I was told at the office. 7,000 poles in the skeleton and 2,000 men had been

at work for months in making it. At the back of this building I saw two men clothed in six inches of cloth about their waists pumping water by pressng down a treadle with their feet. The labortwes been at it continuously probably receive less than 25 cents of our money per day for it. In the United States the work would be

done by steam, but Japan knows little of steam as yet, outside of the JAPANESE COOPER. Government factories and the railroads, and human muscle is a cheaper ruel than wood or coall Prof. Georgeson, a bright American who is employed by the Government to teach agriculture to the Japanese, has just returned from a visit to the silk regions of the interior, and he tells me that the motive power for running the reels of many a factory consists of two men, who walk around in circle like a horse in a tannery or a threshing macoine pushing two poles, which, by a series of cogs, run the works in the room below. These men, said he, received 10 cents a day for their work, and the slik reclers, who were girls skilled

at the business, got 15 cents a day.

Still, labor is higher now than it has ever been in Japan, and Dr. Simmons, one of the best authorities on the Japan of the past and one of the first Americans to come to this country, tells me he can remember when farm laborers received only two cents a day. They now receive, says Prof. Georgeson, 10 cents a day, and on this, I am cents, however, represents the hardest work.
Farming in Japan is done by hand, and every
grain of rice represents a strained muscle and a smell from vile manure which would give an Amercan the germs of typhoid fever. The grubbing hoe is the spade of Japan and a network of ropea is its wheelbarrow. The work on the roads is done without the aid of horses and the cirt is carried on these little rope nets, about four feet square, which are laid on the ground and heed full of soil or stones. They hold about two bushels each and have ropes tied;to the corners which can be put over a pole. Then a man takes hold of each end of this pole and carries the load to where it is needed and dumps it down. This work goes on a over Japan. I understand the wheelbarrow has been introduced, but the men prefer the old method.

CAPABLE OF DANGEROUS COMPETITION.

The day will come, however, when machinery will be used by the Japanese people. The leaven is here and it is working slowly. It has already done much with the Government a nd it will eventually, though it may not be for generations, leaven the whole lump of these 38,000,000 of people. It will revolutionize the country and the muscle which is now hauling junrikahas by the hundred thousands, which is sawing logs by hand, and which is doing countless o ther things which steam or electricity can do as well, will be turned to manufacturing, and it may be much to the detriment of the other manufacturing nations of the world. The Japanese are wonderful imitators. to do anything that almost any other man can do, and they are not backward to catching up a good thing when they see it. They have here a land thing when they are it. They have here a land full of coal and iron, copper and other metals. They sell us every year \$11,000,000 worth of raw silk. They could as well send the manufactured product, and they have resources of other kinds which could be turned into articles that all the world wants. With their natural ability to copy. Their mentity and they recourse, there is not the sell that they are they are the sell that they are they are the sell that the sell that they are the sell that they are they are the sell that the sell that they are the sell that they are the sell that the sell that they are the sell that the sell th

reason why they should not compete with us on nearly every ground.

The chief danger lies in the chespness of their

lying and the fewness of their wants. In the country here I am told that a mederately well-to-de family can live very nicely at a cost of from five to ten cents a day for their food. Prof. Georgeson says that an ordinary laborer can live royally on D cents a day, and that the servants at the agri-

cultural college pay about one cent and a half for each of their meals. This represents rice, vegetables and now and then a bit of fish. It is all that the laborers seem to need, and they grow fat and strong on it. Supposing the present wages to fouble or triple, there would still be a chance for the Japanese to engage in manufacturing at a profit which would ruin the high-priced establishgents of the United States and Europe. If the countries of Asia take up manufacturing, and if, s is now the case, you can get skilled labor at 50 cents a day, and this labor can live on less than me-half this amount, there will be a competition from the Eastern countries greater than any we have ever had from England or Germany.

WHAT JAPANESE LABORERS SARN. The wages in Tokio, which is to Japan as New York is to the United States, are about as follows in American money: Carpenters get from 30 to 45 cents a day. Cart

men, who manage and help the pullers and pushers of carts loaded with heavy merchandise along the streets of the city, get from 26 to 36 cents i day, and the men under them, who act as the dray horses of Japan and work just as hard as our horses, get from 8 to 9 cents a day. Wood-carvers are very fige workmen here. They receive from 35 to 53 cents a day. Paper-hangers get from 23 to 45 cents and stone-cutters receive from 45 to 53 cents. Blacksmiths are paid from 23 to 38 cents a day; mai-layers, corresponding to our carpetlayers, get 38 cents a day, and painters do well if they receive from 19 to 25 cents a day. The wages of gardeners range from cents to 38 cents, and those of ordinary day aborers from 15 cents to 23 cents. No European or American country can compete with such wages, and the laborer here who works at them, while he does not have the comforts of the laborer of the United States, is happy and really better off than some of the laborers of Europe. There is no erding together of many families in one room on account of poverty, and nearly every household rents its own cottage or house. This house often consists of but one room. In such cases the rent is about 40 cents in American money a month, and s Tokio guide-book which lies before me states tha the average monthly expense for food is about \$2.25 for each person, and that the necessary out-



DRY-GOODS STORE IN TORIO

The Japanese are content with little, and it is rom this attribute of their nature that American seed not expect to compete with them in business n their own country. They do business on a mar gin that would rum an American tradesman, and I they make five cents on the sale of a watch, or cents in selling a clock, they are satisfied. Where a thrifty tradesman can live and bring up a family on \$10 a month there is little hope for th luxurious American. The whole nation seems to be engaged in what a Connecticut Yanke-would call a whitting business. The stocks o many of the stores would not bring \$5 at auction and the merchant sits like the Turk in his bezas surrounded by his goods and, with his legs crossed, serves his customers. His floor is his counter, and his goods hang on the walls or are piled within easy reach of his hands. He has a space altogether about as large as a small bedroom, and the whole of the front of this is open. The floor is raised about two feet from the ground, and the custom

ers sit on the edge as they haggle over the prices. A SHREWD LOT OF MERCHANTS The Japanese merchant always asks three times as much as he expects to get. You offer him about one-fifth and gradually reach the third. He gives you's tiny cup of tea and places beside you a howl of coarcoal for your pipe while you are look ing at his goods, and as a rule he seems to be indifferent whether you buy or not. If you go was without buying he bows politely and save. "Sayonara" (farewell) with as kind a smile as though you make a purchase, and if you offer him something out of the usual order he makes his calequation on a Chinese calculating machine, con sisting of a box of wooden buttons strung on wires. By moving these up and down he add and subtracts quite as quickly as we do with pencil and paper, and his figures are rarely wrong.

The Japanese bookkeeper always has one of these machines before him, and the bookkeeping of a Japanese store is worth notice. The office is in the same little room in which the goods are kept. The bookkeeper sits on his beels behind a low fenc built in the shape of a right 'angle and about two feet high. Here he has a paint brush and some India ink, and with this he paints the day's tran sactions in Chinese letters in books of rice paper bound by tring the leaves together with string There are many large stores in Tokio, and these, as a rule, do their business on strict business prin ciples. They have many clerks, but the cash boy and the elevated cash railway are unknown. Clerks, as a rule, go in as boys and serve years of apprenticeship, getting little but their board and clothes. After they have served perhaps ten or eleven years it is customary for their employers to set them up in business of their own. But this means, perhaps, an joutlay of \$50 or \$100, and, as told, they can live very comfortably. This 10 a rule, the clerks here work for their living. They dress in Japanese fashion; and never wear their



JAPANESE LANTERN MAKER

I chatted with a bookseller through my interpreter. His store was a hole in the wall with a great overhanging roof shading it from the sun. The hole had a floor about twelve feet square, and this was covered first with straw mats 3 feet by 6 in ese literature of all descriptions. There were shelves about the walls, and those were also piled high with books. They were laid flat, and were not stood on end as our books. None of the books had leather backs, and the pages of each of them were printed on but one side of the paper.

IN A LANTE HE MANUFACTORY. The next store to this was that of a lantern-maker, and, indeed, the stores seem to be jumbled together with out regard to order. A carpenter shop is next to a shoe store, and a bath-house bumps up against a hardware store. This lanters shop was making the lanterns which are now largely used at lawn fotes in America and which form the used at lawn fotes in America and which form the ights for Japan at night. Every one carries one hi of these paper lanterns here when he goes about at night, and the evening you read this letter you may be sure that at least five million of them are moving here and there throughout the streets and the roads of Japan. The Jarrikaha men have them tied to the shafts of their carriages; the pedestrians have them attached to sticks, and in front of the sach store and nonth one hings. At other factors

they fill the trees of the gardens with bright colored lights, and they are exported by the mil

And still you will find but few rich Japanes The rule here is that the people are not acc tive, in our sense of the word. They have never learned the philosophy of investment, and they spend all they make. They have in the past had no chance for the investment of money, except in lands, and the saving done has been largely rebuilding their houses in cases of fires, which are very frequent. Dr. Hepburn, who has been in Japan for more than thirty years, is my authority for the statement that a Japanese house is thought on the average to last only five years before it is destroyed by fires. The framework and the interiors are like tinder, and whole villages are swallowed up almost monthly in Japanese conflagrations. The people are the most careless people in regard to fires I have ever seen, and there are no fire departments to speak of out of the four or five large cities. This danger has thus been an incentive to saving, but above this there is little. Seven-tenths of the people, at a rough esti-mate, live from Land to mouth, though the postal savings banks which have been introduced bid fair to teach them differently. Interest is high and the banks make money. There is not a large Government debt, and the most of the debt is held at FRANK G. CARPENTER.

NOT JUST YET.

Postmaster Pearson Says He Has No Intention of Resigning His Office.

A rumor prevailed this morning to the effect that Postmaster Henry G. Pearson had tendered his resignation to President Cleveland, and that he is to accept a prominent position with a local insurance company.

This report Mr. Pearson emphatically de-

nies.

To an Evening World reporter, who saw him at his office in the Federal Building, he

said: "There is absolutely no foundation for "There is absolutely no foundation for such a rumor.

"I do not consider that I could honorably resign. I was appointed for a full term, which will not expire until April 2, 1889, and I consider it my duty to serve that term out."

"Coupled with the story of your resignation is a suggestion that you are making some provision for the future: that you are already making arrangements for a business connection after you shall cease to be Postmaster." remarked the reporter.

"Such is not the case," said Mr. Pearson.

"I have not made any arrangements of a business character looking to the end of my term."

Canadian Skating Championships.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]
MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The absence of Amerian competitors in the previous Canadian championship skating meetings has been the only drawback to their complete success. To overcome this the Amateur Skating Association of Canada has changed the dates for both distance and figure skating competitions to Feb. 8, the fancy skating taking place at 10 A. M. and the distance skating at 8 P. M. The judges for the figure skating will probably be Gamble Geddes, of Toronto, and L. Pereira, of Ottawa. For the distance races the officials are all local men. Both competitions will take place in the Victoria Rink and American skaters can always be sure of good ice without any necessity for postponements.

The championship distance events are 220 yards, half mile, one mile, five miles, 220 yards over six hurdles twenty-seven inches high, half mile backward. Louis Rubenstein, the present champion figure skater, will certainly take part in the figure-skating championship at Van Cortland Lake. come this the Amsteur Skating Association of

Where Kilrain and Sullivan May Fight. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.] DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 29 .- A despatch from Sioux City says: There has been much talk among sporting men here to-day about Kilrain's preference of New Orleans or Sioux City as the cene of his proposed battle with Sullivan. While scene of his proposed battle with Sullivan. While the belief is expressed by some that the numerous conditions imposed by Kiirain's backers are made only as a genteel way of crawfishing, yet the possibility of a meeting is looked at, and the selection of the battle ground talked about. Of course, should Sioux City be selected, the ground would be on Walker's Island, a low, sandy island in the Missouri, close to the Nebraska shore and about three and one-half miles above this city. Most of the island is covered with trees, but the banks are sandy, and it is so situated that a great crowd could assemble and be in no danger of being surprised by officers. The location is easy of access and would make a splendid place of meeting should the fight come this way.

Pigeon-Shooting at Ningara. NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 20,-Yesterday was the weather was more favorable, there being little wind. The results follow:

wind. The results follow:
Shoot No. 1.—Six-Bird Sweepstake: Hadley (Rochester) and Hudson (Syracuse) divided first and second money, and McMurchy (Syracuse) and Kellogg (Tonswanda) divided third and fourth money. No. 2.—Rogers, St. Catharines, knocked over seven straight birds and took first money; Kellogs, McMurchy, Hudson, Disher (of St. Catharines) and Wayper (of Hespeler) divided second, third, fourth and fifth money. No. 3.—Sweepstakes: Smith (Lasalle) and Wayper, McMurchy and Hudson, divided purse. No. 4.—Extra Sweepstakes (six birds): McArthy (Buffalo) and Hudson divided first and second money. No. 5.—Extra Sweepstakes (three live birds): Smith, McArthy (Murchy, Wayper, McCarthy and Morgetta (of Niagara Falls) divided the purse. No. 8.—Extra Sweepstakes (three live birds): Smith, McArthy (Marchy, Wayper, McCarthy and Morgetta (of Niagara Falls) divided the purse. No. 8.—Extra Sweepstakes (three live birds): Smith Morgetta (of Niagara States) (six blackbirds): Smith took first; Wayper and Miller (of Markham) divided second and third money. Grady Elected Senator in the Sixth. Thomas Francis Grady, the silver-tongued orator of Tammany Halj, was elected by a plurality of 4,802 in a total vote of 10,626 cast at

he special election for Senator held in the Sixth the special election for Senator held in the Sixth District yesterday.
The County Democracy leaders in the District, if they did not work openly against him and in favor of Charles L. Halberstadt, the Republican candidate. contented themselves with simply voting the opposition ticket or keeping away from the polls altogether.
Alderman Clancey, of the Sixth Assembly District, worked hard to defeat the Tammany candidate, while Alderman Dowling, of the Fourth, took a Grady ballot and wrote on it the name of John O'Hearn and deposited it in the box.

Rowell to Race Littlewood. Richard K. Fox received the following cable from George W. Atkinson, of London, yester-

day:

"London, Dec. 28, 1888.

"In reply to the challege of Charley Rowell to run six days against George Littlewood for £500 and the Police Gazette Diamond Belt, which represents the championship of the world, Littlewood agreed to meet Rowell in a six-day go-asyou-please race for the belt and £100 aweepstakes, the race to take place in Madison Square Garden in April."

Gen. Butler Gets His Charter.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)
CHICAGO. Dec. 29. —The City Council last night

passed an ordinance granting a charter and right of way through the city to the Elevated Railroad Company of which Gen. Butler is President. It will be the first Elevated Railroad in Chicago, although the Conneil has wrangled about such roads for years.

Death of an Old-Time Engineer. [SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]
POUGHREEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 20. —James Brasier. who for over twenty years has been chief en gineer of the steamer Bristol, died here this morning. He was born at Athens, N.Y., and commenced boating on the Hudson when a boy.

An Almost Forgotten Statesman.

I saw ex-Attorney-General and Mrs. Mac Veagh, and I judged that Christmas had comething to do with their visit, Gen. something to do with their visit. Gen. MacVeaghdoes not cut such a figure in politica nowadays, as he did a few years ago. I saw him in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and at the same time the political reporters of most of the New York papers were there, but none of them seemed to know or care that Garfield's Attorney-General was in their neighborhood. Now, if it had been John Wanamaker or Hamilton Disston or some other of the men of the day I warrant you that they would have been quick amough in paying him their respects.

MAYOR-ELECT GRANTS' APPOINTEES.

me Who Will Get Big Plums-Tamman Hall's New Recruits.

THE EVENING WORLD'S predictions regarding the appointees to important official positions under the Tammany regime which will be inaugurated Jan. 1, are being strengthened daily by corroborative testimony of insiders. One of these said to-day:

"THE EVENING WORLD was right when it announced that Dick Croker may be the next announced that Dick Croker may be the next
City Chamberlain. It is not a question of
'may,' however, but a settled fact. Fire
Commissioner Croker will be the successor
of William M. Ivins.
"It struck the nail on the head also when
it predicted that Deputy County Clerk Gilroy
will be Mayor Grant's appointee to the Commissionership of Public Works. Of course,
he will not be appointed until next May. In
the mean time he will act as Under Sheriff for
Sheriff Flack."

Another of the predictions was the appoint.

Sheriff Flack."

Another of the predictions was the appointment of the Surveyor of the Port Hans S. Beattle as Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, and the first step towards making him elegible for the position under the Tammany administration of municipal affairs will be taken to-night when he will be elected a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. tee. Among other ex-leaders of the County Democracy who will be added to the Tammany General Committee to night are: Ex-Register Augustus T. Docharty, Dr. Philip E. Donlin, Edward Kearney, United States Marshal Gen. M. T. McMahon, ex-Aqueduct Commissioner Ridgeway, Assemblyman elect Strasburg, of the Twenty-third District; Col. Theodore A. Hamilton and Morris Stack.

The Guard at Vanderbill's Tomb.

[Boston Globe's New York Letter.]
I saw Mr. Pinkerton, who tells me that every fifteen minutes each clock placed in the Vanderbilt tomb is visited by a Pinker. ton detective, two of whom are constantly on guard. One of these detectives patrols outside the tomb, while the other is locked in and sits behind the bars with a loaded repeating rifle across his knee ready for instant use. It would be next to impossible for any robber to get away with the remains of William H. Vanderbilt so long as the tomb is protected as it is now. The Pinkerton men are hired by the year, and there is quite a little colony of them established down there on Staten Island, very near the mausoleum. I think they keep eight or ten there all the time, so that those on duty at the grave are retired at frequent intervals, and are, therefore, not liable to fall asleep at their posts. It costs more to look after the old man now that he is dead than is spent by most men when they are alive. ton detective, two of whom are constantly on

A Little Girl's Crops.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegr Dougherty County boasts of a little girl who has made a wonderful success this year as a farmer. She is the daughter of Mr. E. L. Girdner, manager of the Kaufman Lumber Company at Poulan. Mr. Girdner came to Georgia eighteen months ago, and is now willing to indorse anything that can be said in favor of Georgia, so far as its agricultural possibilities are concerned. Last Spring he planted a peck of the large Western peanuts for his little girl, from which she has gathered ten bushels of very fine peas. The little girl, however, not content with her groundpea crop, planted 100 stalks of sugar cane. The result was a magnificent crop of sugar cane, which, after reserving enough for home consumption, was sold for \$15. With this sum, together with the profit of her peanut crop, the little girl has bought five and a half acres of as good land as that on which the crops were grown, and she has enough money left to fence the most of her land. ber Company at Poulan. Mr. Girdner came

Where Coconnuts Pass as Cash.

There are places not far away where the people are more hard pushed for coin than even Panamaians. Especially in Venezuela all manner of makeshifts have been resorted to for supplying a "circulating medium. In Guanta, for example, the people have absolutely no money, and when they wish to purchase a few necessaries they steal coconnuts by "the dark of the moon" and hand them over to the traders in exchange for the supplies they require. This free-and-easy custom became so universal and slarming custom became so universal and airming that in order to protect the few who raise the fruit the Alcaldi of the district of Guanta was obliged to issue a decree which probably has not a parallel in financial circles. He has money and threatened with condign punishment all traders who may receive them as such

Mayor-Elect Grant. [Louisville Courier-Journal, New York Letter.] Hewitt's successor, Hugh Grant, will prob ably soon be an important figure in New York politics. He will have more power than any other Mayor has had for years; he is any other Mayor has had for years; he is backed by Tammany, triumphant and flushed with victory; and they intend to make a determined effort to nominate him for Governor in the next Convention. If he is nominated, keep your eye on Mr. Grant, The Presidency via Albany is a well-worn route, and the Sheriff of New York may sit in the chair of the Sheriff of Buffalo. Personally, Mr. Grant is a big, boyish-looking fellow, with a merry laugh, a cordial grasp of the hand and a captivating manner. He is the most popular man in the city; is rich and unmarried.

Notes of Organized Labor. The Central Labor Union and District Assembly 49 hold meetings to-morrow afternoon.

The Bricklayers' International Union will hold its annual convention at Cleveland a week from next Monday. Lodge No. 1 of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners will hold a very impor-tant meeting on Monday evening. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

tant meeting on Monday evening. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

The annual ball of the Progressive Carpet-Workers' Union will be held next Friday night at Wendel's Assembly Rooms. in West Forty-fourth street. As there are 2,000 members in the organization in this city the affair will be a large and successful one.

The November report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters shows 464 branches and 25,226 members, of whom 763 were on unemployed benefit, 500 on sick benefit and 249 superannuated. In the American District there were 2,132 members, a loss of 52 compared with October.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has granted charters to lodges Nos. 2, 3, 5, 4, 9, 12, 14 and 17 of this city, and Nos. 7, 11, 15, 10 and 25, of Brooklym. United Order lodges in Paterson, Hoboken, East Orange, Sheepshead Bay and Long Island City have also been granted charters.

Patrick J. Haybyrne, formerly Secretary of

been granted charters.

Patrick J. Haybyrne, formerly Secretary of Journeymen Barbers' Union, No. 1, has been elected by the Board of Supervisors of that organization as a delegate to the Miscellaneous Section of the Central Labor Union. It is said that the Executive Board of the Barbers' Union is not pleased with the action thus taken, and will ask the Board of Supervisors to reconsider it on the ground that Haybyrne's political course in the Senatorial campaign in the Sixth District is injurious to the Union.

# Rheumatism

according to recent investigations is caused by excess of actio acid in the blood. This acid attacks the fibrotiesues, particularly in the joints, and causes the local manifestations of the disease, pains and aches in the back and shoulders, and in the joints at the knews, ankles, hips and wrists. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Barsaparilla a positive and permanent cure for rhemantism. This medicine, by its purifying and vitalising action, contralizes the accidity of the blood, and strengthens the whole body.

"I was laid up for six menths with rhemmatism, and one of my neighbors told me to take Hood's Barsaparilla. When I had used half a bottle I falt better, and strengthing two bottles I think I was entirely cured, as I have not had an attack of chaumatism since." Economic H. Briton, Reseatlle, States Island, N. Y. ues, particularly in the joints, and causes the loca

THE STUDIO OF JOLLITY

PUNNY PHASES OF HUMAN NATURE OF THE ARTISTS' EASELS.

(From Time. 1



Director (at the Eiffel Tower, to gendar ef zat man goes him up ze tower, put ze grande Gendarme—Eet is good, sare. I understand Director—I saw ze label on ee's postmantes t ees Mistaire Steve Brodie, of New York.



Tramp (after accosting a passer-by for money)

Excuse me, sir; I would not now be where I Passer-by-Nor I, if I had noticed you coming. Good-day.

Then he wheels and walks away. Even More Necessary,



Indulgent Papa-Why, my dear, you had a party last month. How often do you wish to entertain your friends?

She—This one is not to entertain my friends;
papa, but to snub my enemics.



Morgaby the Tramp-I ain't envious 'r nothis. but dat feller orter be happy. He don't even

His New Leaf. [From Life.]



Very Rude Boy (to party who has slipped: What! drunk agin 7 I say, ole char yer begin-nin' the new year wid a wengeance! The Break in the Ice.





thinking out loud)-What an awful boah ! Miss Boxom (from Aifred, Me., who hass's spoken for twenty minutes)—It's lucky morother Tolford didn't hear you say that hot all the squirrels for it himself. Reward Offered for Front's Assaliants.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVERING WORLD.]
WINTEROP, Mc., Dec. 29.—The town has chared \$100 reward for the capture of the two tramps who made the murderous attack means are properly and says he could identify the mean of the may yet recover.